



TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED BY SPAIN'S ACCEPTANCE

Suspension of Hostilities While the Peace Negotiations Are In Progress.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY AMERICA ACCEPTED WITHOUT RESERVATION

Queen Regent Approves the Action of the Spanish Cabinet and Reply Will Be Forwarded Today.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—Until after the meeting of the council, which was set for 10 o'clock this morning, it will be impossible to know accurately the text of Spain's answer to the American peace terms. From a well informed source it is learned, however, that, while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace, and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree before-hand to a suspension of hostilities.

The cabinet completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, tonight, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it tomorrow.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

THE QUEEN APPROVES.
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has just concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply to the American peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her. The reason for postponing the cabinet council until 10 o'clock this evening is that the note is not yet fully drawn up. The government believes that the United States will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the White House by Tuesday.

As a consequence of the United States' accepting the reply, hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the queen regent yesterday, all reports of her approval are necessarily without foundation.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says: The cabinet council this morning discussed the question of assembling the cortes, but no decision was reached. The ministers desire to ascertain if the United States considers the approval of parliament necessary to the definitive signing of peace.

According to reliable sources of information, the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she had been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory. It expresses a willingness to accept the conditions proposed by the American commission to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Senor Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, told the queen regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

ANSWER EXPECTED TODAY.
How the Preliminary Agreement Will Be Put Into Operation.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Paris that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace, the officials here are proceeding under the conviction that the end has been reached. The attention to the steps to be taken next. In view of the delay in coming to this conclusion, the idea was beginning to prevail that the Spanish government was about to enter a plea in abatement, and that the answer would be again inconclusive. In this case the president was disposed to deal firmly with the issue, to give notice that our proposals were withdrawn, and to let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the conditions would be more severe than those first laid down. If the Spanish answer should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions, it will meet with prompt rejection.

Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States note given out from the White House made no reference to this subject, and it cannot be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But, presuming that no reference whatever is made to the debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners who are to meet later to frame the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the present proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States.

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Based upon the Associated Press reports of the progress being made at Madrid towards returning the answer to the length of time consumed in its preparation, the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the cen-

The American war office is the subject of severe criticism from men of all parties, and Secretary Alger, as our New York correspondent casually observes, is regarded seriously as a candidate for retirement into private life. There undoubtedly has been most serious mismanagement on the part of the American war office, and had not public opinion intervened upon the manifesto of the generals, it is not improbable that the war office would have gone on covering up its own mistakes until the Santiago force had succumbed entirely to disease and privation. Now the troops are being transported from the island as rapidly as possible, but with them goes every trace of American power to deal with a public of which Spain is to be deprived. No native government is possible, no American government is ready or likely to be ready for a long time to come. In the meantime the Spanish army is starving with the civil population. Events seem to have moved so quickly as to leave the American war office absolutely unprepared to deal with problems much greater than the provisioning of the field force at Santiago.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE.
This Was Shown By Sagasta's Consultations With the Leaders.

London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says: Today all the best authorities agree that the government has decided to accept the American peace terms. The reply was sent to Spain's request for an explanation reached Madrid Friday evening. The text has not been given out, but it is known that President McKinley turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that Porto Rico might be left to Spain and compensation carried out elsewhere. Regarding the Philippines, the reply was not altogether satisfactory, but it was of such a nature that there was no longer any necessity for postponing a decision on the main question.

Meantime Senor Sagasta's extensive consultations seemed to leave no doubt that the nation wants peace. I do not think that all the cabinet members are in plain language, but the contrary, there was a deal of reticence. Some persons had more or less clearly expressed the idea that the best men in the country would not be able to carry out the plan all personal and party considerations and cordially and disinterestedly endeavor to assist the government in its difficult task.

This idea, however, if it was ever seriously entertained, was not realized. Perhaps one or two acted in this spirit, but in most cases the cloven foot of the politician was clearly visible. The men who were in the cabinet had been in the cabinet for a long time, and they were not likely to be easily won over. The men who were in the cabinet had been in the cabinet for a long time, and they were not likely to be easily won over. The men who were in the cabinet had been in the cabinet for a long time, and they were not likely to be easily won over.

As to the context of Spain's reply the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contentious matter, accepting simply in principle the four demands of President McKinley's first communication, and suggesting an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand, others affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war, tending to prove that as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected to pay a war indemnity, either in money or in territory.

Through the king, according to the constitution, has the right to declare war and make peace, any cession of national territory requires the sanction of the cortes; and any minister consenting to such cession without this sanction is liable, according to penal code, to imprisonment for life. It is probable that in the Philippines the greatest difficulty will be met in putting the agreement into effect on account of the attitude of the insurgents, but General Merritt is now gaining strength daily and probably will be in position to meet any emergency.

General Wade's reinforcements for General Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations. The agreement they will acquire in Porto Rico under favorable climatic conditions, they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the government's reconstruction policies.

SPAIN YIELDS TO FORCE.
But Asks a Few Changes In American Conditions.

London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals until the present plans of the United States are accepted. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for, and it was expected that President McKinley will refuse them.

A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body. The treaty will be signed, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council tonight will discuss the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places.

HARD NUT TO CRACK.
Difficulty of Governing Cuba—Alger's Blunders at Santiago.

London, Aug. 8.—The Times says editorially this morning: "It is a hard nut the negotiators have to crack regarding Cuba. The Americans cannot guarantee the island, and it would be rather absurd to be compelled to ask the Spanish troops to remain and to keep order there. There is such a thing as victory so complete and easy as to be more embarrassing than a struggle upon something like equal terms."

Had the Spanish army in Cuba been beaten in the field, the situation would have been much less complicated, as the administration of the island would be taken over by the victorious army.

ROUGH RIDERS SAIL

Roosevelt's Men Glad to Start For Home.

EMBARKING AT SANTIAGO

TWO TRANSPORTS WITH CAV-ALRY HAVE STARTED.

Men Are Worn Out, But Willing to Return In the Fall—Embarkation Will Be Delayed By Lack of Facilities—Spanish Prisoners Will Commence Leaving Today.

Santiago, Aug. 7.—The First regiment cavalry and the First volunteer cavalry, "rough riders," will sail today on the transports Miami and Matapan. Of the rough riders the following remain here sick: William Tiffany, troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, troop G; and Privates William B. Hoyle, troop E; F. G. Whalen, troop A, and A. Steadman, troop B. They will probably leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez. Cummings' battery will sail today in the Vigilante.

4 p.m.—The rough riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda, skirting the water front to the dock, where the Miami was moored.

All the men looked worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts, with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Lieutenant Stedberg of the Fourth cavalry and Lieutenant Rivers of the Third cavalry, members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young at Montauk point at once and will leave on the Miami.

A meeting of officers of the Military Society of Santiago was held today at the palace, and the election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president, General Wheeler first vice president and Major Sharp, secretary.

6:30 p.m.—General Wheeler sails on the Miami. Seven hundred and fifty men of General Keane's division, the Sixth infantry and the Thirteenth infantry, will sail tomorrow by the Vigilante.

The Alicante, the first Spanish transport, arrived this afternoon, and General Shafter expects to begin shipping the Spanish prisoners of war by her tomorrow.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The troops of General Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of two regiments of cavalry are now en route from Santiago to Montauk Point, L. I., as indicated in the following dispatch, received today at the war department, from General Shafter:

"Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth cavalry, sailed for Montauk Point this morning."

The following transports bearing troops will leave Santiago tomorrow and two are scheduled to leave Tuesday. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

SHAFTER'S HEALTH REPORT.
Over Two Thousand Fever Cases—The Death List.

Washington, Aug. 7.—General Shafter's daily report to the war department:

6:30 p.m.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: Apparently the public is little concerned about the progress of the peace negotiations. There were bull fights as usual today (Sunday) and the customary amusements proceeded with the utmost gaiety.

El Imparcial proposes a new solution of the settlement of the Cuban debt. It takes it for granted that the United States cannot be asked to assume the burden of about \$180,000,000, when the rebellion began, in 1895, and the \$350,000,000 spent since, and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so, which El Imparcial affects to believe Cuba soon can do when its vast natural resources were developed under an American protectorate.

The same paper goes on to say that Spanish finances will be very seriously compromised and the interests of Spanish and foreign holders of Cuban stock also. The United States, does nothing for the Cuban debt. The Madrid press insists that this matter will be mooted in the negotiations between Spain and the United States. The paper's comment on Senor Sagasta's astuteness in consulting the political leaders. This act has greatly strengthened his position, because nearly all approve his peace policy and none had any feasible plan to propose for prolonging the war or getting better peace terms.

The conditions of the peace are very reserved. The United States insists on an immediate evacuation of the Antilles, the cortes will be convoked forthwith. The queen regent will issue a decree increasing the circulation of the bank of Spain. The work of strengthening the fortifications in the vicinity of Gibraltar goes on unceasingly.

The Daily News, in its editorial, echoes the opinions of the Times regarding the Cuban difficulty. It characterizes General Ames' dispatch as "one of the strongest and strongest that ever came from a military source," and says: "It speaks wonders for the candor of the navy department that the dispatch was never published. Had its publication preceded the declaration of peace, it might have considerably retarded that event."

An Anarchist Plot.
Madrid, Aug. 7.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage which was to have been carried out tomorrow upon the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

THE HEALTH OF HIS COMMAND AT SANTIAGO, AS RECEIVED BY ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN TONIGHT, IS AS FOLLOWS:

Sanitary report for Aug. 6: Total sick, 3,661; total fever cases, 2,238; total number of new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477.

Deaths, Aug. 5.—Private M. W. Desmond, company L, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tannay, company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever.

Aug. 6.—Private G. P. McLaughlin, company B, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Major M. J. O'Connor, Ninth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Corporal A. E. Kerr, company A, Second infantry, pernicious intermittent fever; Private Burton Salisbury, company B, Twenty-first infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private Anthony Massa, company A, Seventh infantry, thermal fever.

EMBARKATION FACILITIES.

Removal of Shafter's Troops Will Be Delayed.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the sick, rendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town. General Shafter has been instructed by cable to describe the state of affairs, and he will be given all the help in the power of the war department, but it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before the first of September. Meanwhile the big hospital and camp at Montauk Point is being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is no doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond harbor, provision will be made for a number of light draft side-wheel steamers to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

IMMUNES AT SAVANNAH.

Several Regiments Are Awaiting Transportation to Santiago.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 7.—The Third and Fifth regiments of United States volunteers arrived here today and are in camp, awaiting transports to take them to Santiago. The Third regiment arrived this morning from Macon, and the Fifth tonight from Columbus, Miss.

The transport Rio Grande arrived today and is loading the baggage of the Fifth regiment, the marching of which will go on board tomorrow and will sail at noon.

The Leona is expected in the morning. The Minnesota is delayed through an accident to her machinery, and is not expected before Tuesday. She will carry the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Patrick Bay.

All of the officers and men are anxious to get away. There is no lack of enthusiasm among them, and the appeals that have been made to the war department to save them from Santiago, the men of both regiments say, are without authority and misrepresent them by discrediting their valor.

EMBARKATION OF PRISONERS.

Expected That It Will Commence About the 13th.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army, surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago, and barring accident, will be expected to arrive there about the 13th inst., when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain. It is recalled that most of the other competitors for the transportation contract required until Sept. 1 to accomplish the embarkation, which, under the present arrangement, it is expected will be completed by Aug. 15, or very soon thereafter.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE

War Practically Ended.

Rough Riders Embark.

PAGE TWO.

Capture of Ladrones.

PAGE FOUR.

Editorial.

PAGE FIVE.

First Congregational Church.

Fraternities Societies.

Yesterday at the Resorts.

PAGE SIX.

Strike On Lion Hill.

State News.

PAGE EIGHT.

A Sunday Safe Blowing.

Short Line Ball Team Wins.

Carl Hoffman Loses.

Local Politics.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE IS ILL

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S WIDOW IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Daughter of a Spanish Count Who Became Empress of the French—Romance and Tragedy.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Ex-Empress Eugenie is reported seriously ill.

Eugenie, ex-empress of the French and widow of Louis Napoleon, is the daughter of Dona Maria Kiriapatrik of Cleburn, Dumfriesshire. Countess Dowager de Montijo, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijo, an officer in the Spanish army. On the death of the Count de Montijo, his widow was left a fortune adequate to the maintenance of the position of herself and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick.

For Eugenie, the Countess Teba, a higher destiny was reserved.

In 1831, accompanied by her mother, she sailed a long visit to Paris, where, at the Tuilleries, she was distinguished by the dignity and elegance of her demeanor and by the great personal beauty of the aristocratic English, rather than the Spanish, style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive.

Shortly after the opposition of a higher northern power had put an end to the idea of a union between Emperor Napoleon III and the Princess Carola, was of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess de Montijo, a marriage which excited some disapproval among them and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time that intervened between the announcement of the approaching event and its realization, Countess Teba and her mother took up their abode in the palace in the Tuilleries. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame, the empress then being in her 23d year.

On March 1, 1856, she became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte. Up to the outbreak of the war between France and Germany her life was comparatively uneventful, being chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette. When the war was declared, the Emperor Napoleon took the field, the empress was appointed regent July 27, 1870, immediately after the revolution in Paris, of Sept. 4, she hastily left the Tuilleries and escaped from France, landing five days later at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and shortly afterwards joining the prince imperial at Hastings. Camden House, at Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence of the imperial exiles. In 1871, she was immediately after the revolution in Paris, of Sept. 4, she hastily left the Tuilleries and escaped from France, landing five days later at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and shortly afterwards joining the prince imperial at Hastings. Camden House, at Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence of the imperial exiles.

The Emperor Napoleon III died at Chislehurst, Jan. 9, 1873, and in 1873 the prince imperial, who had accompanied the English army in the Zulu war, was killed. His body was brought to England and buried at Chislehurst, and four years later, on the anniversary of her son's death, the empress went to Zuluand to visit the fatal spot. In 1881 she removed from Camden House to the Marlborough house in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey.

GEN. MILES IS ADVANCING.

AMERICAN FORCES MOVING IN THREE COLUMNS.

General Brooke Has Ten Thousand Men—Seventeen Spaniards Killed In the Skirmish at Guayama.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 7.—A general advance of the American force began this morning. The remainder of General Brooke's brigade, consisting of the advance center, constituted by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left toward Alturas.

Troop A of New York, the Philadelphia City troop and troop H of the Sixth regulars are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast through Salinas to Arroyo. Wire communication with General Brooke on the right has not yet been established.

Colonel Rice of General Miles' staff will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regiment infantry and two batteries moved today through Yauco toward Yaguajay.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

Seventeen Spaniards Killed.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison. An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Sick Soldiers at Fort Monroe.
Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 7.—One hundred and seven sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here from Santiago yesterday on transport No. 79, the Lampasas, were taken to the post hospital this afternoon. It is understood that but few of the men are in a serious condition. There was no suspicious fever case aboard.

About 125 men who have been in the hospital here left tonight on the steamer Washington for Washington barracks. These men are convalescent.

FEAR W. P. NOBLE MET FOUL PLAY

Alarming Discovery Reported From Lander, Wyo.

BODIES OF HORSES FOUND IN RESERVOIR

Had Been Shot and Checkboard Was Near By.

From the Description It Is Believed to Be the Outfit of W. P. Noble, Who Left Lander For Casper Last Tuesday—Was Accompanied By R. N. Harvey, a Traveling Salesman—Messenger Dispatched to the Scene.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lander, Wyo., Aug. 7.—An Indian messenger came in from Arapahoe agency today, bringing the information that S. Conant Parks and E. H. Fourt of this place, who are delegates to the state Republican convention at Douglas, and who were on their way to attend the same, had discovered in a reservoir some 40 miles from Lander, the bodies of two horses, which had been shot. Near the reservoir was a checkboard to which the horses had recently been hitched.

This news caused no little excitement in Lander. From the general description of the horses and wagon it is believed to be the outfit of W. P. Noble, who left here last Tuesday, in company with R. N. Harvey, a clothing salesman for a St. Paul (Minn.) firm. Mr. Noble is one of the wealthiest sheep men in Wyoming and was on his way to Casper to make a shipment of mutton and wool.

From the time that the horses were supposed to have been in the water, it is feared by Mr. Noble's friends here that he has met with foul play. Telegrams have been sent to Casper, inquiring of his arrival there, but up to this time, 9:45 p. m., nothing has been heard from him.

A messenger who is acquainted with Mr. Noble's outfit was dispatched from here at noon, but he will be unable to get there and back before midnight.

A FUGITIVE KILLED.

Grant Odell Refused to Surrender to the Officers.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lander, Wyo., Aug. 7.—On the evening of July 31, John Nelson and Grant Odell, two prisoners confined in the county jail serving a three months' sentence for petit larceny, broke jail and skipped out for parts unknown. It was not discovered that they had hours until the next morning, when Sheriff Morse took up their trail immediately to follow them, taking a bloodhound to assist him. He came upon them last Thursday in an old dugout on the farm of Sam Leckie, in Sandy Basin, in the new Fork country, some 30 miles from Lander, and calling to his aid Mr. Leckie, they, armed with Winchester, repaired to the dugout and ordered the fugitives to surrender. This they refused to do, whereupon Leckie, who had been fired and instantly killed Odell. Nelson then threw up his hands and was taken into custody.

Sheriff Morse dispatched a messenger to Lander, who arrived here yesterday morning to summon the coroner to hold an inquest upon the body of Odell. The messenger gave information of the killing as stated. Coroner Schuch immediately for the scene of the killing.

A BOGUS MILLIONAIRE.

Montana Kid Jumped a Claim and Was Driven Out.

(Special to The Herald.)

Butte, Mont., Aug. 7.—Pat Hadden, a well known miner just returned from the Klondike, tells a story about the San Francisco "Montana Kid" millionaire, Dan Agos, which takes all the romance out of the Klondike. He brought ventures and his marriage to Lettie Levine, the actress. Padden says the "Kid" does not own a foot of ground in the Klondike, but he jumped a claim on Eldorado creek, and succeeded in having the location recorded, and when the gold commissioner discovered the act, Agos was escorted out of Dawson by the mounted police, who put him on a boat about to leave. He left and did not attempt to return.

DISAPPOINTED GOLD-SEEKERS.

Thirty-seven Klondikers Brought Out But \$15,000.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The steamer Tillamook arrived this evening, 15 days from St. Michaels, with 37 passengers, nearly all disappointed gold seekers returning from the Klondike. She brought down but little gold, the total amount being variously estimated at from \$8,000 to \$15,000.

The Tillamook had a hard time of it on her outward passage. She took in tow from here the river steamer Rideout. The Rideout was burned almost to the water's edge shortly before leaving, and only by the exertions of the greatest care was the trip made in safety.

At Dutch harbor a barge belonging to the California Yukon Transportation company was taken in tow, but it had to be abandoned before the end of the voyage was reached. The barge began to leak